

ramped up even further with the addition of our Embassy staff on the ground in Kyiv, which we also heard about when we were there, to ensure there is no diversion of the military assistance that we are providing. Again, this is an unprecedented level of accountability, and it is necessary. Transparency is absolutely needed and promised by the Ukrainians. I will say that from President Zelenskyy to members of his government, to members of Parliament we met with, everyone said the same thing; they too want total transparency and accountability. It is very important to them. Just as they are continuing their reforms against corruption even in the face of this war, they want transparency with regard to all the aid. They have an accounting firm in Ukraine that is following the budgetary funding that goes from this place, this Congress, to Ukraine as well. And they have a need and an interest in transparency themselves.

With regard to the end game in Ukraine—and some have asked me about here on this floor—I believe Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States, Oksana Markarova, said it well:

Ukraine will not rest until all our country is free, all our people are back and Russia is brought to justice.

As Russia's military suffers setbacks in Ukraine, that is actually good news for the freedom-loving countries of the world. For decades, Russia has used its military to threaten and coerce its neighbors. Think of Russia's invasion of Ukraine this year and back in 2014 when they invaded Crimea and the Donbas. Russia, under its current government, is a threat to all of its neighbors. Think about its invasion in Georgia in 2008, and its ongoing occupation of parts of Moldova, just to name a couple.

As Russia's military is weakened, Europe and the United States are made safer. So our support matters. Global support matters. I believe President Putin responds to strength, and weakness on our part would only invite more aggression. Helping Ukraine is just one way to show our strength and to show our resolve as a country and as an alliance. I noted last week that we are finally seeing the fruits of our labor when you look at the progress that has been made. The support now is more important than ever. Three thousand—three thousand square miles of territory has been liberated just in the past few weeks.

This is the battle of our generation. This is the fight between authoritarianism and democracy on the world stage—the fight between evil and good. Freedom is at stake. Ukrainians are fighting for that. They are fighting for democracy, for the right to live free, for the right to chart their own course; and, as we have seen, they will fight like hell for it. We see this every single day in their courage and their resolve. They are fighting for their family. They are fighting for

their homeland. They are fighting for their freedom.

When Senator KLOBUCHAR and I met with President Zelenskyy last month, he started and ended our discussion with expressing gratitude to the American people for their willingness to stand with Ukraine. He spoke about Russia's war on his country as our joint battle as all freedom-loving countries strive toward our joint victory. Ukraine is the shield of democracy. It is bearing the full brunt of the aggression that Russia has threatened against Europe for years and is still standing strong.

It is in our interest that Russia's military aggression ends here. The sword of Russian imperialism must be broken in Ukraine by Ukrainians, and the United States and our allies need to continue to provide those brave Ukrainians with the tools they need to be successful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding rule XXII, the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 1120 and 1059; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the en bloc nominations of Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Namibia; and Robert A. Wood, of New York, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate a budget

scorekeeping report. The report, which covers fiscal year 2022, was prepared by my staff on the Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This information allows the Senate Budget Committee to determine if budgetary points of order lie against pending legislation.

The report shows the effect on spending and revenues of congressional action through September 15, 2022, as compared to the levels the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2022, S. Con. Res. 14. Since my last scorekeeping report on April 28, seven laws with significant budgetary effects have been signed by the President, and I have revised the levels in the budget resolution two times for legislation.

The Democratic staff of the Budget Committee prepared tables 1 and 2. Table 1 compares the mandatory spending of each authorizing committee against the enforceable allocations under section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act. It shows 10 of the 16 authorizing committees are in compliance with their allocations, either because no legislation with significant budgetary costs was enacted or the legislation qualified under the budget resolution for an allocation adjustment. Most of the spending above allowable levels is attributed to either the CHIPS Act of 2022 or the Honoring our PACT Act of 2022.

Table 2 shows the Senate pay-as-you-go—PAYGO—scorecard tallying enacted legislation with significant effects on mandatory spending and revenues. The scorecard shows a savings of \$4.7 billion in 2022, a deficit of \$174 billion over the 2022–2026 period, and a deficit of \$528 billion over the 2022–2031 period. When compared to the allowable amounts on the PAYGO scorecard last adjusted on September 12, there is a deficit of \$1.3 billion on the scorecard for 2022, \$185 billion over the 2022–2026 period, and \$667 billion over the 2022–2031 period.

In addition to these tables, I am submitting a letter from the Congressional Budget Office with further detail. For fiscal year 2022, current budgetary levels are within allowed amounts. Current law budget authority is \$2.6 billion below the maximum allowed in the revised budget resolution, outlays are \$17 billion below the allowed maximum, and revenues are \$68 million above the allowed minimum. The tables also show that there has been no net change for Social Security.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS

(\$ In millions, positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:			
Budget Authority	–2,293	–293	–393
Outlays	287	707	607
Armed Services:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority	24,403	55,400	60,445
Outlays	2	25,582	55,329
Energy and Natural Resources:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Finance:			
Budget Authority	454	770	67
Outlays	525	742	–43
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary:			
Budget Authority	6	408	782
Outlays	6	391	769
Rules and Administration:			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Small Business and Entrepreneurship:			
Budget Authority	0	10	93
Outlays	0	1	60
Veterans' Affairs:			
Budget Authority	2,114	191,809	679,440
Outlays	630	183,533	667,116

TABLE 1.—SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE SPENDING COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS—Continued

(\$ In millions, positive numbers represent spending above enforceable limits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Memo—all committees, total over allocation:			
Budget Authority	24,684	248,104	740,434
Outlays	1,450	210,956	723,838

TABLE 2.—SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD (\$ In millions, positive numbers increase deficits)

	2022	2022–2026	2022–2031
Deficit Impact of Legislation Enacted Through September 15, 2022	–4,699	173,934	528,190
Allowable Amounts	–6,046	–10,925	–138,777
Resulting Breach	1,347	184,859	666,967

Detail about enacted legislation is available in CBO's Table 3, below. Allowable amounts were last adjusted on September 12, 2022.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 20, 2022.

Hon. BERNIE SANDERS,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2022 budget and is current through September 15, 2022. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the *Congressional Record* on September 23, 2021, pursuant to section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Since our last letter dated April 27, 2022, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2022:

Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–138);

Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–158); Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117–159);

Formula Act (P.L. 117–160);

The Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–167);

Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–168); and

An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14 (P.L. 117–169).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	4,385.7	4,383.1	–2.6
Outlays	4,505.6	4,488.8	–16.8
Revenues	3,409.9	3,409.9	0.1
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	1,073.4	1,073.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	989.0	989.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	3,401,380
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,577,318	2,772,180	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,258	787,925	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–1,174,944	–1,182,329	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,403,632	2,377,776	3,401,380
Enacted Legislation ^a			
Authorizing Legislation			
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117–43)	1	32	1
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	674	–7,011	8,495
Protecting America's First Responders Act (P.L. 117–61)	2	2	0
Further Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–70)	0	5	0
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (P.L. 117–71)	7,650	7,144	0
REMOTE Act (P.L. 117–76)	227	227	0
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–86)	0	1	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions O through HH of P.L. 117–103)	790	513	–17
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–108)	–62	–62	0
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (P.L. 117–110)	0	0	92
Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–138)	0	3	0
Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–158)	–2,293	287	0
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117–159)	7,503	1	1
Formula Act (P.L. 117–160)	0	0	–9
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–167)	24,150	0	0
Honoring our PACT Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–168)	1,807	380	0
Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–169)	208,891	2,378	0
Appropriation Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2	6	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	0	89	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–70)	1,600	928	0
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–86)	350	251	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions A through L of P.L. 117–103)	2,658,572	2,101,996	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,909,864	2,107,170	8,563
Entitlements and Mandatories	69,603	3,819	0
Total Current Level	4,383,099	4,488,765	3,409,943
Total Senate Resolution ^b	4,385,671	4,505,576	3,409,875
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	68
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	2,572	16,811	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2022–2031			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	39,089,310
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	39,111,756
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	22,446

Source: Congressional Budget Office.
n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2022 published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2022, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 4006 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. Con. Res. 14) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$546 million in budget authority and \$537 million in outlays. Similarly, in keeping with section 14003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,099 million in budget authority and \$2,083 million in outlays.

^a Current level excludes budgetary effects designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022. As a result, this report excludes the budgetary effects of laws, enacted this session, which were designated as emergency requirements in accordance with section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14. Those amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency Repatriation Assistance for Returning Americans Act (P.L. 117–39)	4	4	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2,500	1,250	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	28,633	10,994	0
Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117–43)	6,664	3,550	0
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	158,630	14,044	0
Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–70)	7,011	1,880	0
Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022 (division F of P.L. 117–103)	0	10	0
Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of P.L. 117–103)	13,601	1,731	0
Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117–128)	40,149	4,897	0
Bipartisan Safer Communities Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–159)	2,045	66	0
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (division C of P.L. 117–167)	19	0	0
Total, Emergency-Designated Budgetary Effects	259,256	38,426	0

^b Section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2022: those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2021. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 14:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on September 23, 2021:	4,137,815	4,497,102	3,401,380
Revisions:			
Published in the Congressional Record on December 9, 2021	7,650	7,144	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on December 14, 2021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on February 8, 2022	n.a.	n.a.	8,495
Published in the Congressional Record on March 2, 2022	612	–3,754	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on April 7, 2022	23,516	3,046	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on June 23, 2022	7,097	–340	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on September 12, 2022	208,981	2,378	n.a.
Revised Senate Resolution	4,385,671	4,505,576	3,409,875

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2021–2026	2021–2031
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b,c} :	0	*	*	*
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2021 (H.R. 5293, P.L. 117–42)	0	*	*	*
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (H.R. 5305, P.L. 117–43) ^d	0	*	*	*
Consider Teachers Act of 2021 (S. 848, P.L. 117–49)	0	*	*	*
Ensuring Compliance Against Drug Diversion Act of 2021 (H.R. 1899, P.L. 117–53)	0	*	*	*
Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021 (RENACER Act) (S. 1064, P.L. 117–54)	0	*	*	*
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684, P.L. 117–58) ^{e,f}	0	–15,506	–82,969	–138,704
Confidentiality Opportunities for Peer Support (COPS) Counseling Act (S. 1502, P.L. 117–60)	0	*	*	*
Protecting America's First Responders Act of 2021 (S. 1511, P.L. 117–61)	0	2	16	28
Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act of 2021 (S. 1095, P.L. 117–68)	0	*	*	*
Further Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6119, P.L. 117–70) ^g	0	*	*	*
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (S. 610, P.L. 117–71)	0	7,144	7,079	0
An act to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal, in commemoration to the servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, during the evacuation of citizens of the United States and Afghan allies at Hamid Karzai International Airport, and for other purposes. (H.R. 5142, P.L. 117–72)	0	*	*	*
Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act (REMOTEC Act) (H.R. 5545, P.L. 117–76)	0	227	231	–1
An act to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes (H.R. 6256, P.L. 117–78)	0	*	*	*
An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H.R. 1664, P.L. 117–80)	0	*	*	*
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. 1605, P.L. 117–81) ^h	0	0	0	0
Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 452, P.L. 117–84)	0	*	*	*
Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1404, P.L. 117–85)	0	*	*	*
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6617, P.L. 117–86)	0	1	*	1
Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies (PRICE) for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act of 2021 (S. 583, P.L. 117–88)	0	*	*	*
Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 (H.R. 4445, P.L. 117–90)	0	*	0	0
Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.J. Res. 75, P.L. 117–95)	0	*	*	*
"Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020 (S. 321, P.L. 117–97)	0	*	*	*
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471, P.L. 117–103)	0	530	1,134	138
Emmett Till Antilynching Act (H.R. 55, P.L. 117–107)	0	*	*	*
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (H.R. 3076, P.L. 117–108)	0	–62	430	–73
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (H.R. 7108, P.L. 117–110)	0	–92	–694	–1,256
A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg. (S. 3294, P.L. 117–111)	0	*	*	*
Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 (S. 3522, P.L. 117–118) ⁱ	0	n.e.	n.e.	n.e.
Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2021 (H.R. 6023, P.L. 117–127)	0	*	*	*
United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1872, P.L. 117–132)	0	*	*	*
Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act of 2021 (S. 2687, P.L. 117–136)	0	*	*	*
Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program Restoration and Recovery Act of 2022 (S. 4089, P.L. 117–138)	0	3	6	6
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) Extension Act of 2022 (S. 4119, P.L. 117–139)	0	0	93	93
Commission To Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (H.R. 3525, P.L. 117–140)	0	*	*	*
Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2022 (S. 3580, P.L. 117–146) ^j	0	*	*	*
Federal Rotational Cyber Workforce Program Act of 2021 (S. 1097, P.L. 117–149)	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Threshold Adjustment and Technical Corrections Act (S. 3823, P.L. 117–151)	0	0	0	0
Keep Kids Fed Act of 2022 (S. 2089, P.L. 117–158)	0	287	707	607
Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (S. 2938, P.L. 117–159) ^k	0	*	*	*
Formula Act (H.R. 8351, P.L. 117–160)	0	9	18	18
Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1057, P.L. 117–162)	0	0	–7	0
Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act (H.R. 1842, P.L. 117–163)	0	0	–7	0
COVID–19 Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) Fraud Statute of Limitations Act of 2022 (H.R. 7334, P.L. 117–165)	0	0	0	–24
Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Bank Fraud Enforcement Harmonization Act of 2022 (H.R. 7352, P.L. 117–166)	0	0	–9	–9
Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022 (H.R. 4346, P.L. 117–167)	0	*	*	*
Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (PACT) Act of 2022 (S. 3373, P.L. 117–168)	0	380	183,216	667,031
An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of S. Con. Res. 14 (H.R. 5376, P.L. 117–169) ^m	0	2,378	64,535	
Public Safety Officer Support Act of 2022 (H.R. 6943, P.L. 117–172)	0	0	155	335
An act to include certain computer-related projects in the federal permitting program under title XLI of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, and for other purposes. (S. 3451, P.L. 117–173)	0	*	*	*
Ensuring the Best Schools for Veterans Act of 2022 (S. 4458, P.L. 117–174)	0	*	*	*
Eliminating Limits to Justice for Child Sex Abuse Victims Act of 2022 (S. 3103, P.L. 117–176)	0	*	*	*
An act to extend by 19 days the authorization for the special assessment for the Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund. (S. 4785, P.L. 117–177)	0	*	*	*
Bulb Replacement Improving Government with High-efficiency Technology (BRIGHT) Act (S. 442)	0	*	*	*
	0	–4,699	173,934	528,190
	0	–4,699	173,934	528,190
Impact on Deficit	0	3,862	243,230	580,149
Total Change in Outlays	0	3,862	243,230	580,149

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2022—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	2021	2022	2021–2026	2021–2031
Total Change in Revenues	0	8,561	69,296	51,959

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

P.L. = public law; — = excluded from PAYGO scorecard; * = between —\$500,000 and \$500,000; n.e. = not able to estimate.

a On September 23, 2021, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.

b The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.

c Excludes off-budget amounts.

d Section 3201(b) requires the budgetary effects of that division to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 3201 of division D.

e Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2016, the budgetary effects stemming from increases in enterprise guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation are excluded.

f Pursuant to section 905(b), the budgetary effects of division J are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard. In addition, 905(c) classifies the budgetary effects of division J as emergency and emergency amounts are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard.

g Section 2201 requires the estimated budgetary effects stemming from division C to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard; however, the insignificant revenue effects from immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion of section 2201.

h The act increases outlays and revenues by an equal amount resulting in a neutral net impact on the deficit.

i CBO has insufficient information about how the Administration would use the authorities under this legislation and thus has no basis to estimate its effects on federal spending.

j Section 21(b) designates that the outlays that were previously designated as emergency would continue to be designated as emergency pursuant to section 4001(a) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress). The revenues however, are included in this table but are insignificant in every year and cumulatively.

k Section 23005 excludes the budgetary effects of each division in this Act from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard.

l The budgetary effects of the bill are excluded from the Senate PAYGO Scorecard pursuant to sections 102(f)(2), 106(e)(2), 107(e)(2), and 10003(b).

m Pursuant to section 4106(a)(6) of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018 (115th Congress), a reconciliation bill that provides net deficit reduction shall not be entered on the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard. Since the current year and five-year totals do not provide deficit reduction they are included in this table.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0T-21. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 19-09 of March 22, 2019.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0T-21

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

(i) Purchaser: Government of Morocco.

(ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 19-09; Date: March 22, 2019; Military Department: Navy.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description: On March 22, 2019, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 19-09 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to twenty-five (25) F-16C/D Block 72 aircraft; twenty-nine (29)

engines (Pratt & Whitney F100-229) (includes 4 spares); twenty-six (26) APG-83 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radars (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) Modular Mission Computers (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) Link-16 Multifunctional Information Distribution Systems-JTRS (MIDS-JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (includes 1 spare); twenty-six (26) LN260 Embedded Global Navigation Systems (EGI) (includes 1 spare); forty (40) Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) (includes 5 spares); twenty-six (26) Improved Programmable Display Generators (iPDG) (includes 1 spare); thirty (30) M61 A1 Vulcan 20mm Guns (includes 5 spares); fifty (50) LAU-129 Multipurpose Launchers; forty (40) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM); forty (40) AIM-120C-7 Guidance Sections; three (3) GBU-38/54 JDAM Tail Kits; fifty (50) MXU-650 Air Foil Group, GBU-49; fifty (50) MAU-210 Enhanced Computer Control Group (CCG), GBU-49, -50; thirty-six (36) FMU-139 D/B Fuzes; six (6) FMU-139 D/B (D-1) Inert Fuzes; two (2) GBU-39 (T-1) GTVs; sixty (60) GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bombs (SDB I); ten (10) MAU-169L/B Computer Control Group, GBU-10, -12, -16; ten (10) MXU-650C/B Air Foil Group, GBU-12; twelve (12) MK82 Bombs, Filled Inert; four (4) BLU-109 Practice Bombs; ten (10) MAU-169 CCG (D-2); and twenty-six (26) AN/AAQ-33 Sniper Pods. Also included were twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ-213 EW Management Systems; twenty-six (26) Advanced Identification Friend/Foe; Secure Communications, Cryptographic Precision Navigation Equipment; one (1) Joint Mission Planning System; twenty-six (26) AN/ALQ-211 AIDEWS; six (6) DB-110 Advanced Reconnaissance Systems; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; support equipment; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documentation; support and test equipment, simulators; integration and test; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistical support services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost was \$3.787 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$2.987 billion of this total.

On January 14, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 1G-19 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act of thirty (30) LAU-129 Multipurpose launchers; and an option for up to twenty-nine (29) General Electric F110-129 engines (vice twenty-nine (29) Pratt & Whitney F100-129 engines). The total MOE value remained \$2.987 billion. The total case value remained \$3.787 billion.

This transmittal reports the inclusion of an additional four (4) Link-16 Multifunc-

tional Information Distribution Systems-JTRS (MIDS-JTRS) with TACAN and ESHI Terminals (MDE).

The total value of the new MDE items is \$1.3 million, increasing the total MDE value to \$2.988 billion. The total notified case value will remain \$3.787 billion.

(iv) Significance: The proposed sale will contribute to Morocco's self-defense capabilities. The purchase will improve interoperability with the United States and other regional allies and enhance Morocco's ability to undertake coalition operations, as it has done in the past in flying sorties against ISIS in Syria and Iraq.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a Major Non-NATO Ally that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in North Africa.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to items reported here.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is UNCLASSIFIED.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 20, 2022.

CONFIRMATION OF ROLFE
MICHAEL SCHIFFER

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Michael Schiffer on being confirmed to serve as Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Michael has prepared himself well for this important position, becoming one of the most respected foreign policy hands in Washington, having also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia.

I had the pleasure of working with Michael for nearly a decade when he served as my senior national security adviser and then my legislative director. In our time working together, I saw Michael's skill, expertise, and dedication every day.

He has excelled in every role he has had throughout his career in public service advancing America's interests and improving our standing abroad. He is committed to advancing U.S. national security and advocating for freedom, democracy, and human rights, the pillars of USAID's mission.